For the Standard.

MESSES. EDITORS: Now that the battle has been

fought and a most glorious victory won-a victory

we beg a short space in your valuable paper to take

a retrespect of the contest in Johnston county, and

to let the Know Nothings throughout the State know

what arguments their party employed to defeat the

Democratic candidates. We intend to state their

if there be any who have a disposition to act hon-

estly and consistently, and who are contending in

good faith for the success of their principles, that

they will turn their backs with instinctive accord

upon a party, who, to triumph, would lose sight of

all sense of propriety and fair-dealing. There was

misrepresentation too glaring, provided, they could

in any respect arouse the prejudices of the people

and contribute to the injury of their opponents.

Well, Messrs. Editors, what do you suppose were

the issues presented by this great American party

upon the success of whose principles they would

have us believe the salvation and perpetuity of this

country depend? Were they the bank and tariff,

which in days of yore were their favorite themes

No. Was it the distribution of the public lands,

for which they fought so hard and which they de-

lighted to discuss so much two years ago? No. Was

it a desire to devise means to complete the internal

improvements and to develope the resources of the

State-a desire which should be deeply implanted

in the bosom of every true-hearted North Carolinian

who wishes to see his State rise above the derision

and obloquy which have ever been heaped upon her

and take her position in the galaxy of States which

her soil, her climate, her intelligence and the wealth

of her resources justly claim? No. Nothing was

question-a question which should absorb all others

as being of minor importance, and receive the cool

and dispassionate consideration of every Southern

man? No, unless when forced, and then with aw-

ful retchings, to declare their hostility to the great

question of popular sovercignty-the Kansas-Ne-

braska bill. Was it opposition to foreigners and

Catholics? No. Well, what were they? Here

they come: The representatives of this county in

the last Legislature voted for one Asa Biggs for U.

S. Senator, who, they say, voted in the Convention

21 years ago to extend suffrage to free negroes, ergo,

they are in favor of free negro suffrage. This you

know is precisely what Gen. Dockery did, whom

they run for Governor and upon whom they bestow-

ed praise without limit. But here is the great ar-

death-blow to the Democratic candidates, viz : they

voted to emancipate a slave by the name of Jerry,

ergo, they are practical abolitionists. Wonderfully

accurate logicians!! Such correct premises and

logical deductions!!! We presume, Messrs. Edi-

connected with this case, and if you are, you know

that such was its nature that the bill passed by al-

most a unanimous vote. Barnes and Tomlinson, the

Commoners from this county, voted for it on the

did not vote for it, having reflected more maturely

Mr. Gilmer, the recent K. N. candidate for Gov

ernor, not only voted for this bill, but for seven oth-

ers of a similar kind during the two last Legisla-

tures, and we venture to affirm that he voted for

reer. Here was consistency with a vengeance .-

king contrast. Standing openly, boldly, and square-

ly upon the Baltimore and Cincinnaci platforms and

pointing with confidence and pride to James Buchan-

their principles, they defied the dark lanterns to

point out one word antagonistic to any section of the

country, or to find one blemish upon the private or

We cannot forbear to notice the maniy tearing of

the gallant Tomlinson, upon whose devoted head

they poured the vials of their wrath in copious

streams; against whom they concentrated princi-

pally their efforts, and upon whom they gave vent

to their malignant spleen. But, armed with truth

and honesty, he foiled them at every point, and

drove them with overwhelming effect from every

position they took. He, as well as those zealous

and sterling Democrats, L. B. Sanders, Barnes, and

Vinson, should receive our sincere thanks for the

energy and ability which characterized their efforts

in leading on our columns to victory. Sam drew

his last breath in this county at the close of the polls

on the seventh. He clung to life with great tenaci-

ty, but a fatal dose had been administered. His

days were few and full of vice. Misery be to his

We are rejoiced to hear of the universal success

of the Democracy, and believe that this is nothing

more than a precursor, a mere foretaste of what will

happen on the 4th of November. The old line

Whigs are coming over and uniting with us in great

numbers since the election, and we shall carry this

WELL MERITED REBUKE,-Henry Winter Davis,

a Fillmore member of Congress from Baltimore, and

a great gun at Fillmore meetings in Virginia and

clsewhere, was one of the very few Southern men

Soiler, as Speaker. The Democratic press held him

up to public reprobation for this improper act. But

he has now gone a step further, and was the only

Southern man who voted with the Black Republi-

cans for the Army bill, with the unconstitutional

Kansas proviso. Even his own party friends cannot

rest patiently under such a proceeding and are be-

ginning to speak out. We ask attention to the fol-

lowing strictures of the Baltimore Patriot, a Fillmore

paper, which, in spite of its avowal in favor of the

restoration of the Missouri Compromise-a thing

most grateful to the Black Republicans-cannot

brook Mr. Davis "coquetting with Republicanism"

on account of his bitter prejudices against Democ-

racy. How do Fillmore men, at the South, relish

the sentiments and the acts of their allies, as repre-

sented by the Baltimore Patriot and by Mr. Davis?

From the Baltimore Patriot.]

HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

the Army appropriation bill, with the Kansas provi-

so attached, has created no little surprise among his

friends and constituents in this city. How he can

reconcile this action with his sense of duty to those

who selected him as their representative, it is for

When he cast his vote for Speaker Banks it was

well understood here that there were circumstances

which at least palliated that apparant lapse, if they

did not wholly justify it. But what excuse he has

for sustaining the obnoxious Kansas clause, and

thus strengthening the hands of the Republicans.

retarding a settlement of the differences between

the House and the Scnate and jeopardizing the peace

of the country, even those who are most disposed

to defend any political aberration on his part cannot

If Mr. Davis has any ambition to continue to re-

present in Congress the city of Baltimore, he must

learn to reflect the sentimenis of his constituents

more truly than he has done by his recent vote, or

they will have none of him. They desire to remind Mr. Davis that it is not at all necessary to his suc-

cess in opposing Democracy that he should coquette

They have, morever, a strong conviction that at

the next session of Congress, the election of a Presi-

dent will devolve upon the House, and as rumor has

already been busy ascribing to him a change of posi-

tion not at all compatible with his duty to his consti-

tuents, they have a right to ask him to state explic-

ORGANIZING THE ARMY .- During the Dorr war in

Rhode Island, a bill was brought in to "organize the

army." This aroused from sleep an old man in one

corner, who represented a town in the west part of

"Mr. Speaker," said he, "I tell you I am decid-

ly opposed to organizing the army, as you call it .-

Our forefathers fit through the revolution with noth-

This was irresistible, and old Aunt Rhody's army"

remains unorganized to this day.

him to say.

possibly divine.

with Republicanism.

itly where he stands.

the State.

The vote of the Hon. Henry Davis, in support of

county for Buck and Breck by at least 300.

political characters of their candidates.

and thinking the principle wrong.

which has no parallel in the history of the State-

Letter from Hon. Rufus Choate to the Whi g Whigs of Maine.

The Whigs of Maine held a mass meeting in the town of Waterville, recently. The Hon, Rufus Choate was invited to be present, but being unable to attend, he sent the following letter, in which he avows his attention to vote for Mr. Buchanan :

Boston, Aug. 9, 1856. GENTLEMEN: Upon my return last evening, after a short absence from the city, I found your letter of the 30th ult., inviting me to take part in the proceedings of the Whigs of Maine, assembled in mass

I appreciate most highly the honor and kindness of this invitation, and should have had true pleasure in accepting it. The Whigs of Maine composed at all times so important a division of the great national party, which under that name, with or without official power, as a responsible administration or as only an organized opinion, has done so much for our country-our whole country-and your responsibilities at this moment are so vast and peculiar, that I acknowledge an anxiety to see-not wait to hear—with what noble bearing you meet the de-mands of the time. If the tried legions, to whom it is committed to guard the frontier of the Union, falter now, who, any where, can be trusted?

My engagements, however, and the necessity or expediency of abstaining from all speech requiring much effort, will prevent my being with you. And yet, invited to share in your counsels, and grateful for such distinction, I can not wholly decline to declare my opinions on one of the duties of the Whigs in what you well describe as "the present crisis in the political affairs of the country." I can not now, and need not, pause to elaborate or defend them .-What I think, and what I have decided to do, permit me in the briefest and plainest expression to tell

The first duty, then, of Whigs, not merely as patriots and as citizens—loving, with a large and equal love our whole native land—but as Whigs, and because we are Whigs, is to unite with some organization of our countrymen to defeat and dissolve the new geographical party, calling itself republican. This is our first duty. It would more exactly express my opinion to say, that at this moment it is our only duty. Certainly, at least, it comprehends or suspends all others, and in my judgment the question for each and every one of us is, not whether this candidate or that candidate would be our first choice; not whether there is some good talk in the worst platform, and some bad talk in the best platform; not whether this man's ambition or that man's servility, or boldness, or fanaticism, or violence, is responsible for putting the wild waters in this uproar-but just this-by what vote can I do most to prevent the madness of the times from working its maddest act-the very ecstacy of its madness-the permanent formation and the actual present triumph of a party which knows onehalf of America only to hate and dread it; from whose unconsecrated and revolutionary banner fifteen stars are erased or have fallen-in whose national anthem the old and endeared airs of the Eutaw Springs, and the King's Mountain, and Yorktown, and those later of New Orleans, and Buena Vista, and Chapultepec, breathe no more. To this duty, to this question, all others seem to me to stand for the present postponed and secondary.

And why? Because, according to our creed, it is only the united America which can peacefully, gradually, safely, improve, lift up and bless with all social and personal and civil blessings, all the races and all the conditions which compose our vast and various family-it is such an America, only, whose arm can guard our flag, develop our resources tend our trade, and fill the measure of our glory; and because, according to our convictions, the triumph of such a party as puts that Union in danger. That is my reason. And for you, and for me, and for all of us, in whose regards the Union possesses such a value, and to whose fears it seems menaced by such a danger, it is reason enough. Believing the noble ship of state to be within half a cable's length of a lee shore of rock, in a gale of wind, our first business is to put her about, and to crowd her off into the deep open sea. That done, we can regulate the stowage of her lower tier of powder, and select her cruising ground, and bring her officers to

court-martial at our leisure. If there are any in Maine-and among the Whigs of Maine, I hope there is not one-but if there are any, in whose hearts strong passions, vaulting ambition, jealously of men or sections, unreasoning and impatient philanthropy, or whatever else have turned to hate or coldness the fraternal blood, and quenched the spirit of national life at its source; with whom the union of the slave States and free States under the actual constitution is a curse, a hindrance, a reproach; with those of course our view of our duty and the reason of it, are a stumbling block and foolishness. To such you can have nothing to say, and from such you can have nothing to hope. But if there are those again who love the Union as we love it, and prize it as we prize it; who regard it as we do, not merely as a vast instrumentality for the protection of our commerce and navigation; and for achieving power, eminence and name among the sovereigns of the earth, but as a means of improving the material lot, and elevating the moral and mental nature, and ensuring the personal happiness of the millions of many distant generations; if there are those who think thus justly of it-and yet hug the fatal delusion that, because it is good, it is necessarity immortal; that it will thrive without care; that anything created by man's will is above or stronger than his will; that because the reason and virtues of our age of reason and virtue could build it, the passions and stimulations of a day of such phrenzy cannot pull it down; if such there are among you, to them address yourselves with all the earnestness and all the eloquence of men who feel that some greater interest is at stake and some mightier cause in hearing, than ever yet tongue has pleaded or trumpet proclaimed. If such minds and hearts are reached, all is safe. But how spacious and how manifold are the sophisms by which they are courted!

They hear and they read much ridicule of those who fear that a geographical party does endanger the Union. But can they forget that our greatest, wisest, and most hopeful statesmen have always felt, and have all, in one form or another, left on record their own fear, of such a party? The judgments of Washington, Madison, Clay, Webster, on the dangers of the American Union-are they worth nothing to a conscientious love of it? What they dreaded as a remote and improbable contingency-that against which they cautioned, as they thought, distant generations—that they were so happy as to die without seeing-is upon us. And yet some men would have us go on laughing and singing, like the traveler in the satire, with his pockets empty, at a present peril, the mere apprehension of which, as a distant and bare possibility, could sadden the heart of the Father of his country, and dictate the grave and grand warning of the Farewell Address.

They hear men say that such a party ought not to endanger the Union; that, although it happened to be formed within one geographical section, and confined exclusively to it; although its ends and aims are to rally that section against the other on a question of morals, policy and feeling, on which the two d ffer eternally and unappeasably; although from the nature of its origin and objects, no man in the section outside can possibly join it, or accept office under it without infamy at home; although, therefore, it is a stupendous organization, practically to take power and honor and a full share of the government, from our whole family of States, and bestow them, substantially upon the antagonistic family; although the doctrine of human rights, which it gathers out of the Declaration of Independence -that passionate and eloquent manifesto of a revolutionary war-and adopts as its fundamental ideas, announce to any southern apprehension a crusade of government against slavery, far without and beyond Kansas; although the spirit and tendency of its electioneering appeals, as a whole, in prose and verse, the leading articles of its papers, and speeches of its orators, are to excite contempt and hate, or fear of our entire geographical section, and hate or dread or contempt is the natural impression it all leaves on the northern mind and heart; yet that nobody any where ought to be angry, or ought to be frightened; that the majority must govern, and that the North is a majority; that it is ten to one nothing will hap-pen; that, if worst comes to worst the South knows it is wholly to blame, and needs the Union more than we do, and will be quiet accordingly.

But do they who hold this language forget that the question is not what ought to endanger the Union, but what will do it? Is it man as he ought to be, or man as he is, that we must live with or live alone? In appreciating the influences which may disturb a political system, and especially one like ours, do you make no allowance for passion, for pride, for infirmity, for the burning sense of even imaginary wrong? Do you assume that all men, or all masses of men in all sections, uniformly obey reason; and uniformly wisely see and calmly seek their true interests? Where on earth is such a fool's paradise as that to be found? Conceding to the people of the fifteen States the ordinary and avis positions fairly, and we think when they hear them, erage human nature, its good and its evils, its weakness and its strength, I, for one, dare not say that the triumph of such a party ought not to be expected naturally and probably to disunite the States .-With my undoubting convictions, I know it would be folly and immorality in me to wish it. Certainly there are in all sections and in all States those who love the Union, under the actual Constitution, as Washington did, as Jay, Hamilton and Madison did; as Jackson, as Clay, as Webster loved it. Such even is the hereditary and the habitual sentiment of the American heart. But he has read life and books to little purpose who has not learned that "bosom friendships" may be "to resentment soured," and that no hatred is so keen, deep and precious as that. "And to be wroth with one we love,

Will work li.:e madness in the brain. He has read the book of our history to still less purpose, who has not learned that the friendships of these States, sisters, but rivals, sovereigns each, with a public life, and a body of interests, and sources of honor and shame of its own and within itself, distributed into two great opposing groups, are all of human ties most exposed to such rupture and such transformation.

I have no time in these hasty lines, and there is no need, to speculate on the details of the modes in which the triumph of this party would do its work of evil. Its mere struggle to obtain the government, as that struggle is conducted, is mischievous to an extent incalculable. That thousands of the good men who have joined it deplore this is certain, but that does not mend the matter. I appeal to the conscience and honor of my country that if it were the aim of a great party, by every species of access to the popular mind by eloquence, by argument, by taunt, by sarcasm, by recrimination, by appeals to pride, shame and natural right-to prepare the nation for a struggle with Spain, or England, or Austria, it could not do its business more thoroughly, Many persons, many speakers-many, very many, set a higher and wiser example, but the work is

If it accomplishes its object and gives the government to the north, I turn my eyes from the consequences. To fifteen States of the South that government will appear an alien government. It will appear worse, it will appear a hostile government. It will represent to their eye a vast region of States organized upon anti-slavery, flushed by triumph, cheered onward by the voices of the pulpit, tribune and press; its mission to inaugurate freedom and put down the oligarchy; its constitution the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. And then and thus is the beginning of the end.

If a necessity could be made out for such a party we might submit to it as to other unavoidable evil and other certain danger. But where do they find that? Where do they pretend to find it? Is it to keep slavery out of the territories? There is not one but Kansas in which slavery is possible. No man fears, no man hopes for slavery in Utah, New Mexico, Washington or Minnesota. A national party to give them to freedom is about as needful and about as feasible as a national party to keep Maine for faned soil have calm within its borders; deliver it over to the natural law of peaceful and spontaneous immigration; take off the ruffian hands; strike down the rifle and the bowie knife; guard its strenuous infancy and youth till it comes of age to choose for itself-and it will choose freedom for itself, and it will have forever what it chooses.

When this policy, so easy, simple and just, is tried and fails, it will be time enough to resort to revolution. It is in part because the duty of protection to the local settler was not performed, that the democratic party has already, by the action of its great representative convention, resolved to put out of office its own administration. That lesson will not and must not be lost on any body. The country demands that Congress, before it adjourns, give that territory peace. If it do, time will inevitably give t freedom.

I have hastily and imperfectly expressed my opinion through the unsatisfactory form of a letter, as to the immediate duty of Whigs. We are to do what we can to defeat and disband the geographical party. But by what specific action can we most effectually contribute to such a result is a question of more difficulty. It seems now to be settled that we present no candidate of our own. If we vote at all. then, we vote for the nominees of the American or the nominees of the Democratic party. As between them I shall not venture to counsel the whigs of Maine, byt I deem it due to frankness and honor, to say, that while I entertain a high appreciation of the character and ability of Mr. Fillmore, I do not sympathize in any degree, with the objects and creed of the particular party that nominated him, and do not approve of their organization and tactics. Practically, too, the contest, in my judgment, is between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont. In these circumstances I vote for Mr. Buchanan. He has large experience in public affairs; his commanding capacity is universally acknowledged; his life is without a stain -I am constrained to add that he seems at this moment, by the concurrence of circumstances, no e completely than any other, to represent the sen iment of nationality-tolerant, warm and comprehensive-without which, without increase of which, America is no longer America; and to possess the power, and I trust the disposition, te restore and keep that peace, within our borders and without, which all our interests demand, through which and by which alone we may hope to grow to the true greatness of nations.

Very respectfully, Your fellow-citizen, RUFUS CHOATE. To E. W. FARLEY and other gentlemen of the Maine Whig State Central Committee.

Speech of Maj. Donelson !- Maj. Donelson has not been much of a speechmaker, but in the few sketches of his earlier efforts which have been preserved there is a good deal of point. As our neighbors of the Banner and Patriot are a good deal concerned about the charge of "bargain and corruption," we will help them to a short speech by the Major as recent as 1844. Referring to our files of the Nashville Union for 1844, we find an account of a great Democratic Meeting in this city in August, of that year. A part of his account is as follows:

"The Hon. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, was to have addressed the meeting on the second day; but in the progress of the discussions, Maj. A. J. DONEL SON, who was in the chair, in the absence of the President, announced to the meeting that he had just received a note from Mr. Boyd, informing him that an accident, in the overturning of a carriage containing his familly, in the morning-in which however, no serious personal injury had been sustained-would prevent him from being present to address the meeting. Maj. Donelson, on making this annunciation, called the attention of the meeting to the fact, that Mr. Boyd was the distinguished Kentuckian who CHARGED AND PROVED upon Mr. Clay, in his place in Congress, the charge of "BARGAIN, INTRIGUE AND CORRUPTION" in the Presidential election of 1825, and who had been sustained by his constituents in his course-they having lately again reeleted Mr. Boyd to Congress by an increase of over fourteen hundred votes to his former majority. He therefore proposed nine cheers for Lynn Boyd and the democracy of his district. The cheers were given in tremendous, long, loud and thundering huzzas for Lynn Boyd and his consti-

This, the reader will note, was in 1844, twenty years after Mr. Buchanan's alleged connexion with the charge! What think the know-nothings of Maj. Donelson? Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

ENORMOUS PRICE FOR TOBACCO.-We learn from the Virginian, that a lot of tobacco, (between one and two hundred pounds,) sold in the Lynchburg market on Tuesday, at \$255 per hundred. Messrs. Booker & Halsy, were the purchasers. It was raised by Mr. Charles Hendrick, of North Carolina, and said to be the finest specimen of the article ever seen. The color is of a bright golden hue, and the texture almost as fine as silk.

Petersburg Express.

there was something sinister in the course of Mr. Fillmore, and the great body of his supporters, North and South, who so fiercely denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a monstrous wrong. We thought that it was a natural and necessary consequence that they should be in favor of redressing that "wrong" by restoring the Missouri Compromise. Time has proved that we are not mistaken. The Baltimore Patriot, a leading and influential Fillmore organ, has thrown off the mask and boldly advocates the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. We do not think it necessary to go over the oft-repeated and conclusive arguments in refutation of the sophisms of the Baltimore Patriot and its unjust fling at the South. Suffice it no argument too contemptible and fallacious, and no that we call the attention of Southern men to the startling fact that a leading Fillmore paper at the South, doubtless reflecting the sentiments of its party, has raised the banner of a "restoration of

the Missouri Compromise," and that this issue is

openly avowed between the Fillmore party and the

Democracy. What true Southern man can hesitate

in taking his course after reading the following programme recommended by the Baltimore Patriot, a

A GLEAN OF LIGHT. - We have often argued that

prominent Fillmore organ in Maryland? "The Kansas-Nebraska bill was the head and front of all subsequent offending, and to those who originated it, and those through whom it became a law of the land, are the sanguinary excesses which now prevail on the borders of Missouri to be justly ascribed. There is but one effectual mode of giving peace to the country, and that is easy of accomplishment, if all who believe as we do would openly declare themselves, and act at once upon their convictions. The Missouri line must be restored. Every thoughtful Southern man must see that, however unconstitutional in its essence the adoption of this said of this. Was it a discussion of the slavery | line originally was, it was the outgrowth of a noble spirit of mutual canciliation, and became "quasi"constitutional by the consent of parties, and by the respect in which its provisions were held for more

that thirty years. We say to the South that, in sustaining the Kansas Nebraska bill, you are building up an aggressive power at the North, which can only end in a dissolution of the Federal bond. You are doing more than this-you are alienating from your cause your truest and most influential friends-who reason calculy upon existing differences, and men will not suffer themselves to be furned from the path of duty either by the pseudo-philanthropy of the ultra-Republicans, or the equivocal patriotism of the ultra-Democrats. In sustaining an abstract principle, which, however just in itself, can never prove of any gument of the campaign, the one which they con- earthly service, the South is sacrificing its vital infidently and exultingly exclaimed would prove a terests. By re-opening the flood-gates of discussion to the anti-slavery faction at the North, it has renewed, with additional virulence, the exciting scenes of 1820, and paved the way for the imposition of restrictions far more dangerous to its security, and fatal to its progressive increase in wealth and poputors, that you are familiar with the circumstances lation. No one believes that slavery can ever be permanently established in any portion of the territory of the Northwest. It is a plant of pure tropical origie, and can only prosper in a climate adapted to its growth. The experience of the Northsecond reading, but when put on its passage they ern and Middle States ought to satisfy any reflecting mind that there are natural metes and bounds beyond which slavery cannot be extended, no matter what care is employed to introduce the system, or what provisions are made for its sustenation. Its limits are as strongly marked, and as accurately defined, as those of the sugar cane and the cotton every one that was offered during his legislative caplant, and are co-extensive with them. Natural laws significantly indicated the line of 360 30 to be the true boundary between the slave and free States slang. To this the Democracy afforded a most stri- long te'ore the States themselves solemnly consented to respect that landmark, and it is in direct violation of those laws that the recent attempt has been made to force slavery into the Northwestern terrian and John C. Breckinridge as the exponents of tories."

> HOSTILITIES RECONMENCED IN KANSAS. - After a quiet of some six weeks, the settlers of Kansas have again been assailed by the northern horde of vagabonds, sent out into that territory by the Emigrant Aid Societies for the sole and avowed purpose of driving southern men out of the country. It has been supposed, for the last seventy years, that the southern and northern people had the same rights to the territory of the United States, and when any territory was to be acquired, conquered or purchased, the southern people have been called upon to do their share of the fighting and pay their proportion of the expense. This they have done cheerfully and with alacrity, and we, as citizens of one common country, have been proud of their bravery, and patriotism and achievements. Now, however, after all they have done, we are told that they have no right to the territory, and shall not possess it, shall not even go into it to live with their families and property, and the old federalists and aristocrats of Massachusetts, the clergy and abolitionists, they who have opposed and preached against every war we have had, and against the acquisition of every foot of territory we possess, are contributing money and sending men to drive our southern brethren out

The last news which came through that dirt pool of abolitionism, the Chicago Tribune, is to the effect that a band of free-State ruffians have entered Kansas from Iowa, attacked the little town of Franklin, killed a number of the inhabitants, burned their houses and carried off their property. The excuse is, that the people of Franklin had stored within some of their buildings, arms and ammunition !-How true this is no one here can know, of course; whose vote ensured the election of Banks, the Free | but supposing it to be true, what of it? Had the Chicago vagabonds any right to go and take them away? The inhabitants of Franklin had as good a right to powder and guns as any other citizens of the Republic, and the fact that the Chicago hordes have gone there and burned, killed, and destroyed the people and their property, shows that they needed them as much as those who live on our Indian frontiers. Greeley, and Beecher, and the poor creature who filters their news for them at Chicago, applaud this act of piracy, but we trust it will be the beginning of the end, and that we shall now see the last of this Kansas war.

of Kansas!

The black Republicans in Congress thought they had put a check on the United States troops in the territory, by withholding the supplies, just as Giddings and his crew tried to do when our army was in Mexico, and we have no doubt that directions went from them to their tools in Kansas, to commence the fight immediately upon the adjournment of Congress. But they will fail now as they did in Mexico. Then they sent encouragement to the enemy, and advised him to hold on as long as possible, promising him relief by withholding the supplies.

This last act of aggression upon the settlers of Kansas will arouse a spirit among the inhabitants there, that will sweep every emigrant-aid-puppy and vagabond from the territory. That the hardy pioneers of Kansas will make short work of this worse

than Indian foe, we have no doubt. Blood of innocent men has been shed; women have been violated; dwellings burned, and property carried off by desperadoes and vagabonds picked up in the dens and purlieus of northern cities, and sent out there to pillage and prey upon the inhabitants. It is time the people of this city and of every other in the land were waked up to this villainy of sending murderers from our dens and hells to Kansas .--It is time the people of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and all the South West were aroused to a sense of this villainy. The hiring of savages by the English in the revolutionary war, to massacre defenceless women and children on our frontiers, was not more inhuman and villainous than this last practice of their tory descendants in New England .-And now, since these hirelings and paupers have brought down upon themselves the just vengeance of the settlers of Kansas-since they have asked for war, we say give them enough of it. Let slip the dogs, and cry havoc, until every mother's son of them find what Corwin and whigs prayed the Amer-

N. Y. Day Book.

Holloway's Pills are highly recommended for the cure of Scurvy, and other diseases usual to seafaring men. No mariner should go to sea unprovided with this medicine. It regulates the digestive organs and gives health and vigor to the human frame. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 624c, and \$1 per box.

icans might find in Mexico.

ing but a drum and fife, and come off first best, too. STEEL ENGRAVING .- A good specimen of this art I go agin organs. They'll be dreadful onbandy things in battle, now I tell you." can be seen on each bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—This valuable preparation is put up in square bottles, with the words Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer blown in the glass.

POOR OLD PHILL-MORE.

Tune-" Old Dog Tray. The day of doubt is past, and 'lection's come at last, It brings me the taste of a bitter, bitter pill; The battle has been fought, and we've a thrashing caught, There's nothing left but Poor Old Phill.

Poor Old Phill! what's to save him? Sam's got him fast in his mill, And pretty soon he'll find, he's got to go it blind, 'Till nothing's left of Poor Old Phill.

I cursed and damned the Pope, and swore I'd find the rope His Holiness to hang, with the heartiest good will; But oh! it wouldn't do, the boys have not been true To what was left of Poor Old Phill! Poor Old Phill, &c.

I told the gallant South, (though the words they burned my They in honor must secede, if the people had their will; But they wouldn't heed my voice, and the country made its Without a thought of Poor Old Phill. Poor Old Phill. &c.

" Experience" I plead, and though I hadn't bled For the country, I hoped that it would bleed for Phill; But all the people swore, that Phill was not Phill-more, And thus they settled Poor Old Phill. Poor Old Phill, &c.

Now what am I to do, when all the country through, No mem'ry recalls the virtues of Poor Phill? I'll lay me down to die, and very hard I'll try, Poor Old Phill, &c.

Valuable Plantation and other Lands for Sale. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WILL OF THE LATE Samuel C. Eborn, the subscribers offer for sale that large and valuable farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest farms in the State. It contains Eight Hundred Acres of Land, five hundred acres of which are cleared and in good farmer-like order. of the cleared land, about one hundred acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture, and Fruit. remaining four hundred acres of cleared land is rich Swamp land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better corn land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thous and barrels. Of the uncleared land, most of it is rich swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not hable to reshets. It is within a mile of Pungo river and Panigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington, on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde county. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markers of the country. The wa ers of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in

winter as well as summer. There is a large, weil-built and commodious two story house, kitchen, smoke house, large barn, carriage house, crib, stables, poultry houses, good framed negro houses, and every other necessary out house. There are two as good wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer

by a most beautiful appearance.

This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality, and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different

houses of public worship.

As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm. We also offer for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres

of uncleared land on Jordan's creek, in Beaufort count / -This is well timbered, and a portion of it is good swamp land. Also, thirty-three and a third acres of land in Leachville District, Beaufort county.

Also, one-fourth part of a tract of land, consisting of four hundred acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided

at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo creek, in Beaufort county, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at fair price. There is a farm on this tract and a dwelling house, and presents superior natural advantages for firming and raising stock. The title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The mules on the

plantation, together with the hogs, cattle, and sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired For further information, apply either to R. D. Eborn, North Creek, Beaufort county, or to James Garrason, Long Creek, New Hanover county. ROBERT D. EBORN.

JAMES GARRASON. Executors of Samuel C. Eborn, acc'd. Aug. 26, 1856.

LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE A TRACT

of valuable swamp land, containing upwards of 490 Creek and Clayroot Swamp, one mile from the public road leading from Greenville to Newbern, one mile from Covville post-office, at which place there is a semi-weekly rail; one mile from a public school house, and nine miles from a public landing on Neuse river. Said land has a very heavy growth on it, consisting mostly of black gums, cypresses, and poplars, and a canal extending into the body of the land, and side ditches, with ample fall, which thoroughly

None of the land is cleared; but a portion of the trees which cover land enough for 2 or 3 hundred barrels corn. are deaded or cut round, and which will make from 10 to 20 barrels corn per acre if properly cultivated. Said land is situated in the healthiest portion of the county.

Any person wishing to purchase a farm of swamp and that will produce 3 or 4 thousand barrels corn, will do well to examine it, as we will sell it low and on accommodating For further information, address S. Cox, Coxville, N. C. or G. W. Cox, Greenville, N. C., or call on either, who will

take great pleasure at any time in showing the land to any one desirous of purchasing such a farm.

Aug. 26, 1856. 1147-wt25D.

\$300 REWARD. - A PROCLAMATION,

By his Eccellency, THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of North Carolina. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED TO me that Alfred M. Hagwood, late of the County of Wake, on the 9th day of July last, in said County, die kill and murder one John P. Smith of said County, and that

the said Alfred M. Hagwood hath fled beyond the limits of

Now, to the end that the said Alfred M. Haywood may be apprehended and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamatio, offering a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

this State.

DESCRIPTION: The said Alfred M. Haywood is described as follows:-About 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; spare made, hair to erably dark, visage thin, skin a little dark, fierce look and fierce spoken; supposed to be about 50 years old; weighs 150 lbs., or thereabouts.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the [L. S.] State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 15th day of August, A. D., 1856.
THOMAS BRAG 3. By order of the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, Private Secretary. Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1856.

VALUABLE LAND AND OTHER PRO-PERTY FOR SALE.—I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, 8th day of October next, on the premi ses, the valuable Tract of land in Warren county. North Carolina, known as "BUCK SPRING," formely the residence of the late Nathaniel Macon. It is one of the best highland plantations in the country, containing about 1750 Acres, from 900 to 1000 of which are in original growth, and very heavily timbered. There are 250 acres of fine Creek low grounds, half of which are cleared—part very recently. The Stables, Cribs and Barns, are all in good repair—the latter capable of curing about 30 Hogsheads of Tobacco. On the tract is good water power and a mill site and the

is within six miles of Macon and Littleton Depots on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; three miles from Rozoke River and adjoins the lands of John E. Boyd, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell. At the same time and place will be sold the stock of all kinds: HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS: Crop of Corn, Oats, Tobacco; Plantation Utensils; one new Wheat Thrasher and Horse Power and Fan Mill.

Location is eligible for either a GRIST or SAW MILL. It

The purchaser will have liberty to seed a crop of Wheat and full possession will be given on the 1st January.

Should it be found desirable, the tract will be divided to suit purchasers. The Overseer, Mr. T. S. Leonard, is on the land at all times and will go over it with any one who may wish to

TERMS FOR THE LAND .- One third cash, the balance in two equal payments at one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with approved personal security required and title retained until final payment. FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY.-Cash for all sums of \$20 and under—over that amount, six mouths credit with interest. Bonds with good security will be required before the remov-

al of the property.

Should the day prove inclement, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

J. STONE Executor H. J. STONE, Executor

of Robert L. Jones, dec'd. 1144-w2m. August 4, 1856. FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF

na. Apply at THE KANE HOUSE.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1856.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1856.

SOUTH LOWELL Male Academy and Medical School, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

Rev. JESSE P. BAGBY, A. B., Principal. Mr. JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. B., Associate, Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant.

Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Med THE FALL SESSION OF THE MALE ACADEMY will commence on the 10th day of July. The one of Instructors has been increased. The character of of Instructors has been that extended comment is de-

school is so well known that the state its locality companies favorably with any in the State, both in regard to her Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to be cate sound morality and correct general views of reli-yet at the same time they will take especial care that ing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the T propose going over the same ground usual in first ch Academies, they deem it of much more importance of

their instruction should be thorough than extensive, effort will be made to induce foundness for study, and check victous propensities.

TERMS.—Tuition in English Department, \$12:50. the Classical, \$15:00 per session. A contingent fee of is required of each student. Good board can be obtain convenient to the Academy, for \$7:50 per month. Associate Principal of our school is a native of North thins, and a graduate of Hampden Sydney College, Va.

Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, come highly recommended, from the Junior Class of Randolph Macon College.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL Will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of intion will be by Lectures, Examinations, and Medical 6. versations. Each Student will be required, at such tip as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays the various branches of Medicine, and will be practiced in the various branches of Medicine, and will be practiced.

applying bandages for fractures, &c. and in the as Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds Surgical Instruments, and also aparatus for the adjusting of fractures and dislocations, and as occasion requir drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in drawings and charis for influenced an opportunity will the Practice of Medicine. In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Fractical Anatomy lastead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a Physician enables him to appreciate the in portance of such facilities for Medical Instruction as no propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will of course be expected of gentlemen who may attend the Medical

TERMS.—The usual rates fixed by the Medical Professional -\$100 per annum. Rates of board as above stated.

Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chairman.

Rev. H. ARNOLD, Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS, Mr. WILLIAMS HARRIS, Col. D. C. PARRISH, Secretary,

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine, lk, Scott is a native of Orange county, N. Carolina. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Med. cal College, Washington, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for take ing charge of a medical class. Dr. Scott's class, on a count of the opportunities afforded by him, for exercises in Practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who the ordinary course, before attending Letures for grade tion; as the anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Aug my is generally neglected.

RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D. June 15, 1856. Sale of Land, Mills, Negroes, &c. DURSUANT TO A DEED OF TRUST EXECU

to me on the 17th of day of April, 1855, by Strickland, of Nash Co., N. C., for purposes there a se fied, I shall proceed to sell, on Wednesday, the first day October, 1856, at the residence of the said Jacob Sand land, the following property, or as much thereof as a satisfy said Trust, cost, &c., viz: Fifteen likely ner consisting of men, women, boys and girls; the tract of on which the said Strickland now resides, situal and on the South side of Tar River, adjoining the land of E. Morgan and others, 16 or 18 miles below Louisburg, taining about one thousand acres. There is situated beautiful grove, on the said tract, a two-stories due house, with six or eight rooms, a porch in front, and plaza in the rear,—other necessary houses in and about the rard and grove; also a well of good water in the yard. The apland on said tract is adapted to the culture of tobacco as wheat, and other grain. There is also one or two hundred acres of river and creek low grounds on this tract, and Turpentine boxes on the upland sufficient to employ seven hands. One other tract of land on the North side of Lariver adjoining the land of Britton Wood and others, cotaining two hundred acres. All of said tract is upland, with several thousand turpentine boxes on it. Also one other tract of land on the North side of Tar river, adjoining the land of J. B Rice and others, containing, by estimation, two hundred acres, on which is a manufacturing wheat and corn mill, and a saw mill. Said mills are very profitable when properly managed. There is also on said tract a sell site on Tar river, convenient to remove the fixtures of the mills from where they now stand, at small expense, which

would make them very valuable. Also horses, cattle, hogs household and kitchen furniture, tools, &c. A credit will be given on the land, the purchaser giving bonds with good security. The negroes will be sold for cash. The sale will continue from day to day until the Trust is satisfied. The aforesaid property can be sold privately by applica-

WASHINGTON HARRIS, Truster. Louisburg, N. C. Aug. 11, 1856. 1145 - wids.

FALL RACES.—WARRENTON COURSE. The Races over the Warrenton, N. C., Course are pos-poned until the 21st October, instead of the time advertised on account of the Broad Rock and Petersburg Ruces. A two year old stake now open, to be run on the 1st day of the races, \$200 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to make a race, now one entry, mile heats. FIRST DAY .- Sweepstake for colts and fillies that next

won a race, mile heats, \$100 entrance, half forfeit-to name and close by the 15th day of September. Now two entires. Second Day.—Jockey Club Purse for \$400, 3 mile heat. entrance \$20. THIRD DAY .- Jockey Club Purse of \$800, 3 mile heats

FOURTH DAY .- Proprietor's Purse of \$200, 2 mile buts. The Proprietor pledges himself to have the old Trackin elegant order, with new buildings. New Stables furnished Race Horses gratis.

By order of the Club, P. J. TURNBULL, Secy. GEN. M. T. HAWKINS, Prop'r & Treasurer.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.-WAKE County.—Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 18%-Ira Beckwith vs. Elizabeth Ryals.—Original Attachment. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Cont that the defendant, Elizabeth S. Byals, has absconded or

conceals herself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Elizabeth S. Ryals to come forward and replevy at or before the next term of this Court, to held at the Court-Honse in Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, or the property levied upon will be condemned to the use of the plaintiff 5

Witness: John C. Moore, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Raleigh, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1856

JNO. C. MOORE, Clk. EMIL ROSENTHAL,

AS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK AND Baltimore, and added to his already extensive stock, the latest styles of READY MADE CLOTHING, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS; including a fine as sortment of Shirts, Cravats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters. Coats, from 75 cents up to \$30 00 Pants, " 75 " " 10 00 Vests, " 75 " " 8 00

And everything else in proportion. In fine goods, I cannot be beaten as regards quality or price; and all goods at warranted. All I ask is a call before purchasing. To comtry merchants, I am prepared to sell goods at New York wholesale prices. My motto is not to be outdone. Net goods received every week. E. ROSENTHAL. On Market Square, corner of Wilmington St

Raleigh, March 25, 1856. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.-WAKE John Adams vs. J. J. Ryals and Elizabeth S. Ryals. -Orig inal Attachment.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Coort that the defendants, J. J. Ryals and Elizabeth S. Ryals have absconded or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is order that advertisement be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said defendants to come forward and plead or replevy at or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rakeigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September, next, or the proposity level has been described. next, or the property levied upon will be condemned to be use of the plaintiff's claim.

Witness: John C. Moore, Clerk of our said Court, at of fice, in Raleigh, the first Monday after the fourth Monday

of March, 1856. JOHN C. MOORE, CI'k. August 11, 1846.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye. GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wa

A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications had been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dyn Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is anjury as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye produces a color not to be
distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to might Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wg
Factory, 283 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold in all cities and toward of the Taited States, bf in the least, however long it may be continued. Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by

Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel
plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

233 Broadway, New York. PESCUD & GATLING. For sale in Raleigh by April 21, 1856.